

Carolina Country

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FEBRUARY, 1973

NURSERY STOCK SALE!

OVER 350 VARIETIES
TO CHOOSE FROM

Planting instructions included
in each order. Every plant
will be labeled.

ORDER
BY MAIL!

FLOWERING SHRUBS— 1 or 2 Years Old

Cree Myrtle—Red, Purple, Pink, White, 1 to 2 ft. -----	\$69 ea.
Spiraea Van Houttei—White, 1-2 ft. -----	19 ea.
Spiraea Reeniana, 1 to 2 ft. -----	29 ea.
Weigela—Red or Yellow, 1 to 2 ft. -----	29 ea.
Weigela—Var. or Pink, 1-2 ft. -----	19 ea.
Althea—Red or Purple, 1 to 2 ft. -----	19 ea.
Althea—Pink or White, 1 to 2 ft. -----	19 ea.
Forsythia—Yellow, 1 to 2 ft. -----	19 ea.
Pink Spirea, 1 to 2 ft. -----	29 ea.
Pink Flowering Almond, 1 to 2 ft. -----	59 ea.
Tamarix—Pink, 1 to 2 ft. -----	29 ea.
Bush Honeysuckle—Red, Pink, White, 1 to 2 ft. -----	19 ea.
Red Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft. -----	29 ea.
White Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft. -----	29 ea.
Persian Lilac—Purple, 1 to 2 ft. -----	39 ea.
Old Fashioned Lilac—1 to 2 ft. -----	49 ea.
Bridal Wreath Spirea, 1 to 2 ft. -----	49 ea.
Hydrangea P.G., 1 to 2 ft. -----	29 ea.
Oak Leaf Hydrangea, 1 to 2 ft. -----	49 ea.
Deutzia—White, 1 to 2 ft. -----	19 ea.
Deutzia—Pink, 1 to 2 ft. -----	19 ea.
Mokorange—White, 1 to 2 ft. -----	19 ea.
Sweet Shrub, 1 to 2 ft. -----	19 ea.
Rose of Sharon, 1 to 2 ft. -----	19 ea.
Red Zier Dogwood, 1 to 2 ft. -----	29 ea.
Pussy Willow, 1 to 2 ft. -----	29 ea.
Pussy Willow, 4 to 6 ft. -----	69 ea.
Russian Olive, 1 to 2 ft. -----	39 ea.
Russian Olive, 2 to 3 ft. -----	89 ea.
Red Barberry, 1 to 2 ft. -----	49 ea.
Jap. Snowball, 1 to 2 ft. -----	49 ea.
Red Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft. -----	19 ea.
White Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft. -----	19 ea.
Spiraea, Anthony Waterer—Red, 1 ft. -----	39 ea.
French Lilac—Red, White, Purple, 1 to 2 ft. -----	98 ea.
Scotch Broom, 1 to 2 ft. -----	29 ea.
*Hypericum, 1 to 2 ft. -----	19 ea.
Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft. -----	29 ea.
Butterfly Bush—Purple, 1 to 2 ft. -----	49 ea.
Butterfly Bush—Pink, 1 to 2 ft. -----	49 ea.
Vitex—Purple, 1 to 2 ft. -----	39 ea.
Green Barberry, 1 to 2 ft. -----	29 ea.
Azalea—White, Purple, Red or Pink, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	59 ea.
*Rose Acacia, 1 ft. -----	39 ea.
*Red Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft. -----	29 ea.
*Black Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft. -----	29 ea.
*Hydrangea Arborvitae—1 to 2 ft. -----	29 ea.
Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft. -----	29 ea.
Winter Honeysuckle, 1 to 2 ft. -----	29 ea.
Arrowwood Viburnum, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	39 ea.
Witchhazel, 1 to 2 ft. -----	39 ea.
*American Elder, 1 to 2 ft. -----	39 ea.
*Opossum Haw, 1 to 2 ft. -----	98 ea.
False Indigo—Purple, 1 to 2 ft. -----	29 ea.
Burning Bush, 1 ft. -----	98 ea.
Flowering Pomegranate, 1/2-1 ft. -----	79 ea.

FLOWERING TREES— 1 or 2 Years Old

Magnolia Grandiflora, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	\$59 ea.
Magnolia Nigra, 1 to 2 ft. -----	139 ea.
Magnolia Rustica Rubra, 1 to 2 ft. -----	149 ea.
Mimosa—Pink, 2 ft. -----	29 ea.
Mimosa—Pink, 3 to 4 ft. -----	49 ea.
Mimosa—Pink, 4 to 6 ft. -----	89 ea.
American Red Bud, 2 to 3 ft. -----	29 ea.
American Red Bud, 4 to 6 ft. -----	79 ea.
White Flowering Dogwood, 2-3 ft. -----	29 ea.
White Flowering Dogwood, 4-6 ft. -----	129 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 1 ft. -----	129 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft. -----	198 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 3 to 5 ft. -----	398 ea.
Golden Rain Tree, 1 to 2 ft. -----	79 ea.
Golden Rain Tree, 3 to 4 ft. -----	249 ea.
Golden Chain Tree, 1 to 2 ft. -----	79 ea.
Smoke Tree, 1 to 2 ft. -----	149 ea.
Purple Leaf Plum, 1 to 2 ft. -----	59 ea.
Purple Leaf Plum, 2 to 3 ft. -----	89 ea.
Purple Leaf Plum, 4 to 6 ft. -----	198 ea.
Flowering Peach—Red or Pink, 1 to 2 ft. -----	59 ea.
Flowering Peach—2 1/2 to 4 ft. -----	89 ea.
Peppermint Flow. Peach, 2 1/2-4 ft. -----	89 ea.
dbl. Pink Flowering Cherry, 3-5 ft. -----	398 ea.
Flowering Crab—Red or Pink, 2 to 3 ft. -----	98 ea.
Flowering Crab—4 to 6 ft. -----	198 ea.
Chinese Red Bud, 1 to 2 ft. -----	49 ea.
*Tree of Heaven, 3 to 5 ft. -----	98 ea.
Dwarf Red Buckeye, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	69 ea.
Magnolia Soulangiana, 1 to 2 ft. -----	139 ea.
Weeping Peach—Red or Pink, 1 ft. -----	89 ea.
Weeping Peach, Red or Pink, 2-3 ft. -----	129 ea.
White Flowering Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	89 ea.

*White Fringe, 2 to 3 ft. -----	129 ea.
Japanese Flow. Cherry, 3 to 5 ft. -----	398 ea.
European Mountain Ash, 3 to 4 ft. -----	249 ea.
Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn— Red Blooms, 3 to 5 ft. -----	449 ea.
*Big Leaf Cucumber, 3 to 4 ft. -----	169 ea.
*Paw Paw, 3 to 5 ft. -----	129 ea.
*Sourwood, 2 to 3 ft. -----	98 ea.
Yellow Buckeye, 1 to 2 ft. -----	79 ea.
Downy Hawthorn, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	59 ea.
Dwarf White Buckeye, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	98 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood, 1 ft. -----	149 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft. -----	249 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood, 3 to 4 ft. -----	398 ea.
5-N-1 Flowering Crab, 3 ft. -----	398 ea.
Red Leaf Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	98 ea.

SHADE TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Silver Maple, 3 to 4 ft. -----	\$39 ea.
Silver Maple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	79 ea.
Chinese Elm, 2 ft. -----	19 ea.
Chinese Elm, 3 to 4 ft. -----	39 ea.
Chinese Elm, 4 to 6 ft. -----	79 ea.
Green Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft. -----	39 ea.
Green Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft. -----	69 ea.
Catalpa Tree, 2 to 3 ft. -----	29 ea.
Ginkgo Tree, 1 to 2 ft. -----	79 ea.
Ginkgo Tree, 3 to 5 ft. -----	298 ea.
Pin Oak or Red Oak, 2 ft. -----	79 ea.
Pin Oak or Red Oak, 3 to 5 ft. -----	129 ea.
Willow Oak or Scarlet Oak, 2 ft. -----	79 ea.
Willow Oak or Scarlet Oak, 3-5 ft. -----	129 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 1 to 2 ft. -----	69 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 2 to 3 ft. -----	109 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 3 to 4 ft. -----	19 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 4 to 6 ft. -----	29 ea.
Faassen Red Leaf Maple, 3-5 ft. -----	449 ea.
Sycamore, 3 to 4 ft. -----	49 ea.
Sycamore, 4 to 6 ft. -----	89 ea.
*Sugar Maple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	29 ea.
*Sugar Maple, 3 to 5 ft. -----	59 ea.
Sweet Gum, 2 to 3 ft. -----	49 ea.
Sweet Gum, 4 to 6 ft. -----	79 ea.
White Birch, 2 to 3 ft. -----	89 ea.
White Birch, 4 to 6 ft. -----	198 ea.
Tulip Tree, 2 to 3 ft. -----	29 ea.
*Tulip Tree, 3 to 4 ft. -----	49 ea.
Crimson King Maple (Pat. No. 735), 3 to 5 ft. -----	449 ea.
Sunburst Locust (Pat. No. 1313), 3 to 5 ft. -----	495 ea.
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, 3 to 5 ft. -----	449 ea.
Silver Variegated Maple, 3 to 5 ft. -----	449 ea.
Schweider Maple, 3 to 5 ft. -----	449 ea.
*Yellow Wood, 2 to 3 ft. -----	98 ea.
Canoe Birch, 3 to 4 ft. -----	449 ea.
White Ash, 3 to 4 ft. -----	29 ea.
Green Ash, 3 to 4 ft. -----	29 ea.
Persimmon, 1 to 2 ft. -----	69 ea.
Dawson Redwood, 1 to 2 ft. -----	249 ea.
Honey Locust, 3 to 4 ft. -----	69 ea.
Morain Locust, 4 to 5 ft. -----	498 ea.
Kentucky Coffee Tree, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	49 ea.
*American Linden Tree, 2 ft. -----	89 ea.
*American Linden Tree, 3 to 5 ft. -----	129 ea.
Skyline Locust (Pat. No. 1619), 3 to 4 ft. -----	498 ea.
Sassafras, 1 to 2 ft. -----	29 ea.
*Sassafras, 3 to 5 ft. -----	49 ea.
*Scarlet Maple, 4 to 5 ft. -----	89 ea.
Russian Mulberry, 2 to 3 ft. -----	69 ea.
Sycamore Maple, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	49 ea.
*Black Gum, 2 to 3 ft. -----	79 ea.
Japanese Red Leaf Maple, 1 ft. -----	249 ea.
Norway Maple, 1 to 2 ft. -----	49 ea.
Golden Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft. -----	29 ea.
Golden Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft. -----	69 ea.
Amur Corktree, 1 to 2 ft. -----	39 ea.
Black Locust, 2 to 3 ft. -----	29 ea.
Bald Cypress, 1 to 2 ft. -----	49 ea.
*Little Leaf Cucumber, 2 to 3 ft. -----	69 ea.

FRUIT TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Belle of Georgia Peach, 1 to 2 ft. -----	\$49 ea.
Belle of Georgia Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	79 ea.
Belle of Georgia Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	119 ea.
Elberta Peach, 1 to 2 ft. -----	49 ea.
Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	79 ea.
Elberta Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	119 ea.
J. H. Hale Peach, 1 to 2 ft. -----	49 ea.
J. H. Hale Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	79 ea.
J. H. Hale Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	119 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 1 to 2 ft. -----	49 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	79 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	119 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 1 to 2 ft. -----	49 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	79 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	119 ea.
Golden Jubilee Peach, 1 to 2 ft. -----	49 ea.
Golden Jubilee Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	79 ea.

Golden Jubilee Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	119 ea.
Champion Peach, 1 to 2 ft. -----	49 ea.
Champion Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	79 ea.
Champion Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	119 ea.
Maygold Peach, 1 to 2 ft. -----	49 ea.
Maygold Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	79 ea.
Maygold Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	119 ea.
Blake Peach, 1 to 2 ft. -----	49 ea.
Blake Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	79 ea.
Blake Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	119 ea.
Stayman Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	89 ea.
Stayman Winesap Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	149 ea.
Red Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	89 ea.
Red Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	149 ea.
Early Harvest Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	89 ea.
Early Harvest Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	149 ea.
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	89 ea.
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	149 ea.
Red Jonathan Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	89 ea.
Red Jonathan Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	149 ea.
Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	89 ea.
Lodi Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	149 ea.
Grimes Golden Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	89 ea.
Yellow Transparent Apple, 2-3 ft. -----	89 ea.
Yellow Transparent Apple, 4-6 ft. -----	149 ea.
Yellow Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	89 ea.
Yellow Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	149 ea.
Early McIntosh Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	89 ea.
Early McIntosh Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	149 ea.
5-N-1 Apple—5 Varieties on each tree, 3 ft. -----	398 ea.
Montmorency Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. -----	149 ea.
Montmorency Cherry, 4 to 5 ft. -----	298 ea.
Black Tartarian Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. -----	169 ea.
Black Tartarian Cherry, 4 to 5 ft. -----	298 ea.
Early Richmond Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. -----	169 ea.
Early Richmond Cherry, 4 to 5 ft. -----	298 ea.
Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft. -----	149 ea.
Kieffer Pear, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. -----	198 ea.
Orient Pear, 2 to 3 ft. -----	149 ea.
Orient Pear, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. -----	198 ea.
Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft. -----	149 ea.
Bartlett Pear, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. -----	198 ea.
Moorpark Apricot, 1 to 2 ft. -----	69 ea.
Moorpark Apricot, 2 to 3 ft. -----	98 ea.
Early Golden Apricot, 1 to 2 ft. -----	69 ea.
Early Golden Apricot, 2 to 3 ft. -----	98 ea.
Nectarine, 1 to 2 ft. -----	59 ea.
Nectarine, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. -----	98 ea.
Damson Plum, 1 to 2 ft. -----	59 ea.
Damson Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. -----	98 ea.
Red June Plum, 1 to 2 ft. -----	59 ea.
Red June Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. -----	98 ea.
Bruce Plum, 1 to 2 ft. -----	59 ea.
Bruce Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. -----	98 ea.
Methley Plum, 1 to 2 ft. -----	59 ea.
Methley Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. -----	98 ea.
Burbank Plum, 1 to 2 ft. -----	59 ea.
Burbank Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. -----	98 ea.

DWARF FRUIT TREES— 1 or 2 Years Old

Dwarf Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	\$229 ea.
Dwarf Elberta Peach, 4 to 5 ft. -----	398 ea.
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	229 ea.
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 4 to 5 ft. -----	398 ea.
Dwarf Belle of Georgia Peach, 2-3 ft. -----	229 ea.
Dwarf Belle of Georgia Peach, 4-5 ft. -----	398 ea.
Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 2-3 ft. -----	229 ea.
Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 4-5 ft. -----	398 ea.
Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 2-3 ft. -----	229 ea.
Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 4-5 ft. -----	398 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Delicious Apple, 2-3 ft. -----	229 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Delicious Apple, 4-5 ft. -----	398 ea.
Dwarf Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	229 ea.
Dwarf Winesap Apple, 4 to 5 ft. -----	398 ea.
Dwarf Early McIntosh Apple, 2-3 ft. -----	229 ea.
Dwarf Early McIntosh Apple, 4-5 ft. -----	398 ea.
Dwarf Jonathan Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	229 ea.
Dwarf Jonathan Apple, 4 to 5 ft. -----	398 ea.
Dwarf Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	229 ea.
Dwarf Lodi Apple, 4 to 5 ft. -----	398 ea.
Dwarf Cortland Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	229 ea.
Dwarf Cortland Apple, 4 to 5 ft. -----	398 ea.
Dwarf Northern Spy Apple, 2-3 ft. -----	229 ea.
Dwarf Northern Spy Apple, 4-5 ft. -----	398 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Transparent Apple 2-3 ft. -----	229 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Transparent Apple, 4-5 ft. -----	398 ea.
Dwarf Montmorency Cherry, 2-3 ft. -----	249 ea.
Dwarf North Star Cherry, 2-3 ft. -----	249 ea.
Dwarf Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft. -----	249 ea.
Dwarf Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft. -----	249 ea.
Dwarf Burbank Plum, 2 to 3 ft. -----	249 ea.

VINES—1 or 2 Years Old

Red Scarlet Honeysuckle, 1 ft. -----	\$29 ea.
Wisteria—Purple, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	29 ea.
Bittersweet, 1 ft. -----	29 ea.

*Clematis Vine—White, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	29 ea.
Grapes—Luttrell or Niagara, 1/2-1 ft. -----	59 ea.
Grapes—Concord or Fredonia, 1/2-1 ft. -----	59 ea.
Grapes—Delaware or Catawba, 1/2-1 ft. -----	59 ea.
Kudzu Vine, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	29 ea.
Gold Flame Honeysuckle, 1 ft. -----	29 ea.
*Trumpet Creeper, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	29 ea.
Yellow Jasmine, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	59 ea.
*Vince Minor Clumps -----	69 ea.
Halls Honeysuckle, 1 ft. -----	19 ea.
English Ivy, 4 to 8 inch -----	29 ea.
Boston Ivy, 4 to 8 inch -----	29 ea.
Euonymus Coloratus, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	19 ea.
Ajuga Bronze Ground Cover, 1 yr. -----	19 ea.
Euonymus Kewensis, 1/2 ft. -----	49 ea.
Virginia Creeper, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	29 ea.

NUT TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Hazel Nut, 1 to 2 ft. -----	\$79 ea.
Hazel Nut, 3 to 5 ft. -----	198 ea.
Butternut, 1 to 2 ft. -----	49 ea.
Butternut, 3 to 4 ft. -----	149 ea.
Chinese Chestnut, 1 to 2 ft. -----	69 ea.
Chinese Chestnut, 3 to 5 ft. -----	149 ea.
Hardy Pecan Seedlings, 1 to 2 ft. -----	79 ea.
Stuart Pecan—Papershell, 2 ft. -----	298 ea.
Stuart Pecan—Papershell, 3 1/2-5 ft. -----	449 ea.
Mahan Pecan—Papershell, 2 ft. -----	298 ea.
Mahan Pecan—Papershell, 3 1/2-5 ft. -----	449 ea.
Black Walnut, 1 to 2 ft. -----	39 ea.
Black Walnut, 3 to 5 ft. -----	89 ea.
English Walnut, 2 to 3 ft. -----	398 ea.
Shell Bark Hickory, 1 to 2 ft. -----	69 ea.
American Beech—Collected, 3-4 ft. -----	49 ea.
Japanese Walnut, 3 to 4 ft. -----	98 ea.

EVERGREENS—1 or 2 Years Old

Glossy Abelia, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	\$29 ea.
*American Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	29 ea.
*Rhododendron, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	49 ea.
Pfizer Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	69 ea.
Cherry Laurel, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	29 ea.
Nandina, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	49 ea.
Boxwood, 1/2 ft. -----	39 ea.
Irish Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	59 ea.
Savin Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	59 ea.
Red Berry Pyracantha, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	49 ea.
Yellow Berry Pyracantha, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	49 ea.
Burfordi Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	49 ea.
Dwarf Burfordi Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	69 ea.
Wax Leaf Ligustrum, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	39 ea.
Colorado Blue Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	39 ea.
*Mountain Laurel, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	29 ea.
*Canadian Hemlock, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	19 ea.
*Short Leaf Pine, 1 ft. -----	19 ea.
Slash Pine, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	19 ea.
*Red Cedar, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	19 ea.
Hetzli Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	59 ea.
Japanese Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	59 ea.
Foster Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	49 ea.
Helleri Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	69 ea.
East Palatka Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	59 ea.
Chinese Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	69 ea.
Andorra Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	59 ea.
Cedrus Deodara, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	59 ea.
Jap Yew, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	79 ea.
Baker Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	59 ea.
Berkman's Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	59 ea.
Globe Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	59 ea.
Greek Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	59 ea.
Gardania—White, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	59 ea.
Camellia—Red, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	79 ea.
Norway Spruce—1/2 to 1 ft. -----	29 ea.
Euonymus Radicans, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	19 ea.
Euonymus Manhattani, 1/2 ft. -----	19 ea.
Euonymus Pulchellus, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	49 ea.
Euonymus Dupont, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	39 ea.
*White Pine, 1 ft. -----	29 ea.
Austrian Pine, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	29 ea.
Mugho Pine, 3 to 5 inch -----	39 ea.



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Your EMC's Magazine
James A. Chaney, Editor

Edward E. Brown, Jr.
Associate Editor-Advertising Manager

Brenda Sargent
Carolina Homemaker Editor

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J.C. Brown, Jr. General Manager

Carolina Country

Read Monthly in More Than 210,000 Homes.
Vol. 5 No. 2 February, 1973

A Slap in the Face for Congress

The Nixon Administration edict abolishing the REA direct loan program could bring at last a showdown between the President and Congress.

Whatever their interest or lack of it in rural electrification, members of the U.S. House and Senate cannot in view of so obvious an affront to their authority continue to acquiesce to the continuing usurpation of their prerogatives.

By his action, Mr. Nixon in effect decreed the repeal of the Rural Electrification Act in the face of the fact that this lies solely within the jurisdiction of Congress. At the same time, he abrogated the will of Congress as expressed in the Pace Act. In doing so, he unilaterally nullified an agreement under which rural electric systems obligated themselves to total area coverage and the additional costs and financial risks it entailed in return for the low interest credit it made necessary.

The point at issue goes beyond the merit of the Act involved. The point is that Mr. Nixon arbitrarily, again invading the province of Congress, violated the authority of Congress.

Congress cannot let the challenge go unanswered and maintain either its effectiveness or its prestige.

Moreover, the action was part of a pattern of Presidential assaults on programs and agencies created by Congress.

It came on the heels of Administration edicts terminating the Rural Environmental Assistance Program, the Water Bank program and the Farmers Home Administration's program of emergency disaster loans.

It came in the wake of Presidential vetoes of a dozen or more important pieces of legislation enacted by the 92nd Congress and was preceded and followed by Presidential decrees impounding funds appropriated by Congress.

As the 93rd Congress convened, Congressional leaders were talking openly of a confrontation.

If the fate of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 and the Pace Act of 1944, which authorized the two percent loan rate, are factors in a showdown, Congress could not pick a sounder issue on which to take a stand. Rural electrification, born of bi-party support, transcends partisan politics and ranks in the forefront of the most successful creations of Congress.

The end of the low interest REA program will financially cripple many rural electric systems and seriously impair their ability to meet the needs of their members and service areas. And all could be forced to increase the rates they charge their consumers in order to absorb the resulting large and sudden dose of high cost capital.

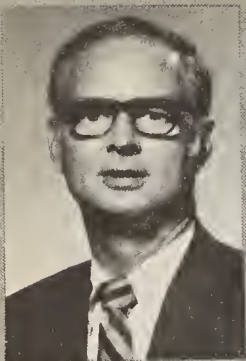
Jim Chaney

COVER — The racer flying down the Tom Terrific slope at Sugar Mountain is one of thousands of ski enthusiasts who enjoy the skiing season in North Carolina. In only 12 years, since the first ski area was opened at Cata-loochie, skiing has become big time in our state. We now have 10 ski areas with a total of 49 slopes, offering everyone who has the urge to ski, from beginners to experts, the best of slopes, accomodations, facilities, scenery and skiing conditions.

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INSIDE CAROLINA COUNTRY

a commentary by J.C. Brown Jr., general manager,
North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation.

Government By Presidential Edict

UNDER ORDERS from Mr. Nixon's White House Office of Management and Budget, the Rural Electrification Administration will no longer make direct loans to rural electric and telephone systems.

Instead, starting from the first of this year, loans to REA borrowers will be made under the Rural Development Act of 1972 as insured or guaranteed loans with private capital.

The change means the end of two percent loans for rural electric and telephone needs. Announcing the change on Dec. 29, the U.S. Department of Agriculture said the interest rate on insured loans to electric and telephone cooperatives will be five percent.

The White House decree abolishing the REA direct loan program was the latest in a series of examples of government by Presidential edict. It amounted to a repeal of the Rural Electrification Act by administrative fiat.

It was not immediately clear how the new arrangement will work or what the status of the Rural Electrification Administration and the REA program will be as a result.

Temporarily at least, REA was in limbo. All unobligated loan funds were impounded. A cloud of uncertainty hung over the agency. Even funds for such routine purposes as travel expenses were frozen.

The portion of the USDA announcement stating future loans would be made under the Rural Development Act raised rather than answered questions. The Department was just beginning to set up administrative machinery for implementing the Act. It was unlikely that a restructured USDA would be ready to carry out its new rural development functions until mid-summer, and there was no explanation as to how the REA program would operate in the meantime.

As the Department of Agriculture itself acknowledged in the announcement, "Many details of this transition from the authorities of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to the authorities of the Rural Development Act will require time to work out."

There was, however, no uncertainty as to the ultimate effect of the Presidential edict on rural electric consumers. They will bear the brunt of the abrupt, arbitrary termination of the traditional system of REA financing. The resulting 150 percent increase in the cost of money will have to be paid, and the only way it can be paid is through the payments rural electric consumers make to their cooperatives.

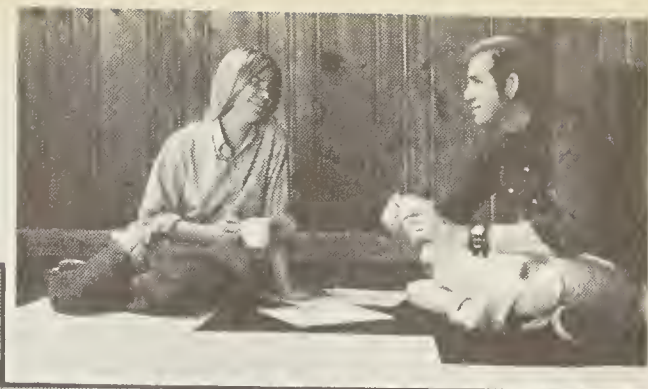
The two percent REA loan program has more than paid its way, not only in payment of interest and repayment of principal, often ahead of schedule, but by improving rural life and developing rural America.

And it has made it possible for rural people to provide for themselves, through their cooperatives, a service they could not get or finance otherwise.

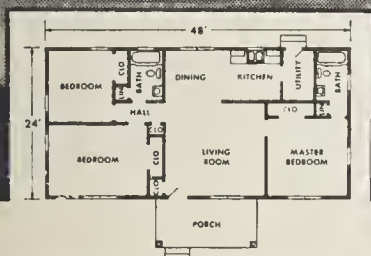
Yet the total loaned annually under it has yet to approach the billions given in outright subsidies and special considerations to big business and the other favored beneficiaries of federal largess.

If the President's edict is allowed to stand, if the program is not restored, all America will be the loser.

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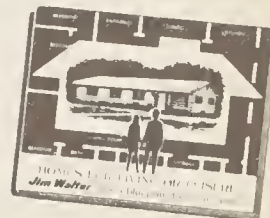
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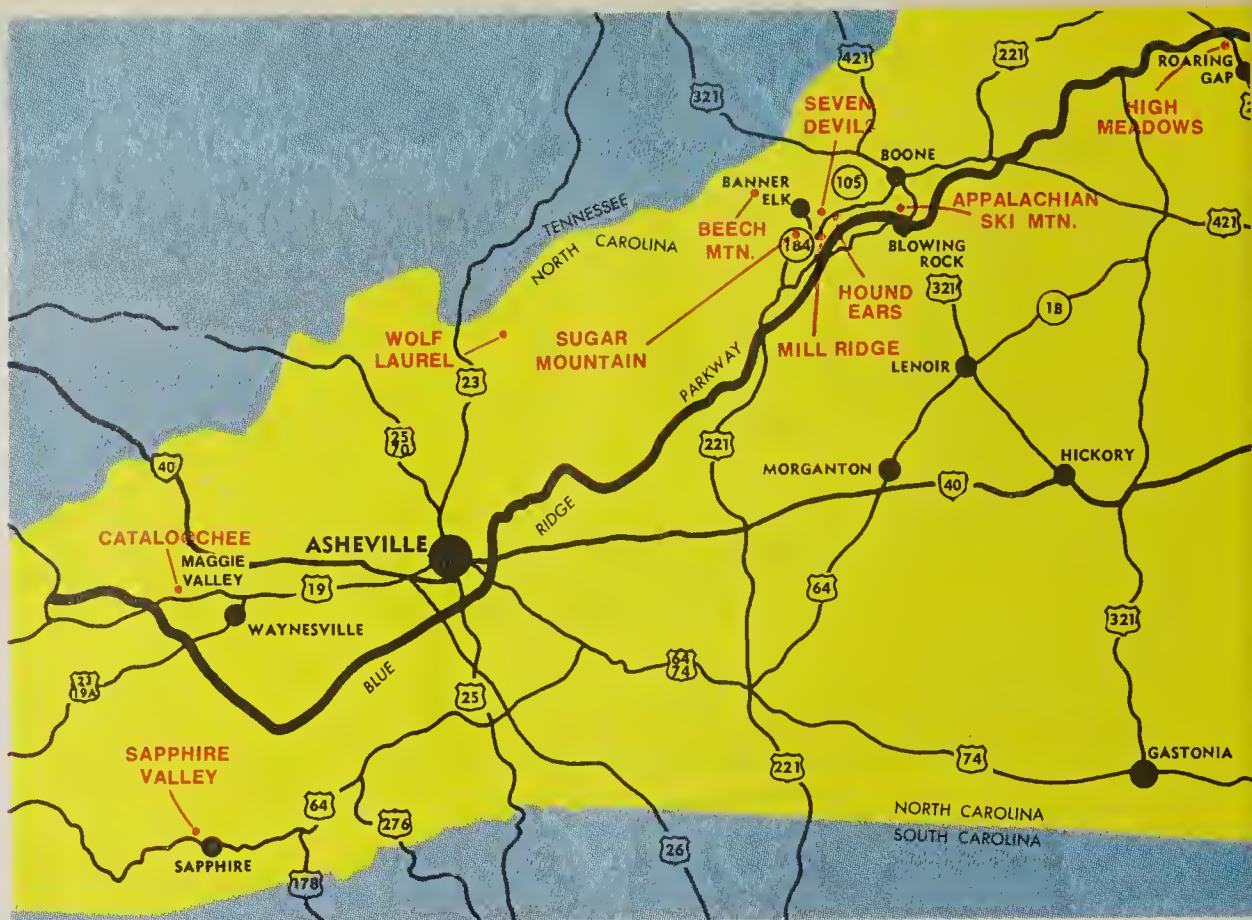
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North Carolina Ski Areas



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Skiing in North Carolina

Skiing in the high, snow-covered North Carolina mountains is fun. The awesome majesty of the Tar Heel high country under a blanket of freshly fallen snow is unexcelled. On a clear day, a skier can pause at the top of a mile-high pinnacle and see the picturesque landscape unfold below him for hundreds of miles.

North Carolina enjoys a mild year-round climate but frequently natural snow is available. However, when Mother Nature won't cooperate, all the Tar Heel slopes are equipped with artificial snow-making equipment which produces "better-than-natural" snow so that skiing may continue as long as the temperature permits.

Winter is a season of many moods. In the North Carolina mountains, winter is a mood of fun and frivolity. Heightened by the hushed whispers of gliding skis, the crackling of a roaring fire or the evening laughter of skiers as they dine after a day on the slopes, the mood of winter is indeed a pleasant one.

There used to be a time in North Carolina when the state's travel serving

industry watched the approach of winter with the disdain of a mother bear who had no brighter hope than to find a warm, quiet place for a long sleep.

With the end of autumn, especially in the mountains of Western North Carolina, many resorts closed their doors and waited for the spring thaw before reopening. As could be expected, many of the state's regular visitors turned their itineraries southward to where the action was.

However, about 12 years ago winter snow skiing was introduced in North Carolina and the state hasn't quite been the same since.

What many fail to realize is that North Carolina has the highest mountains east of the Mississippi River.

It is on these mile high slopes that the Tar Heel state is gaining the title of skiing crossroads of Eastern America.

There are 10 areas in North Carolina which offer a skiing challenge to test the expert or the gentleness to satisfy the beginner. These 10 areas have a total of 49 slopes with Beech Mountain and Sugar Mountain each

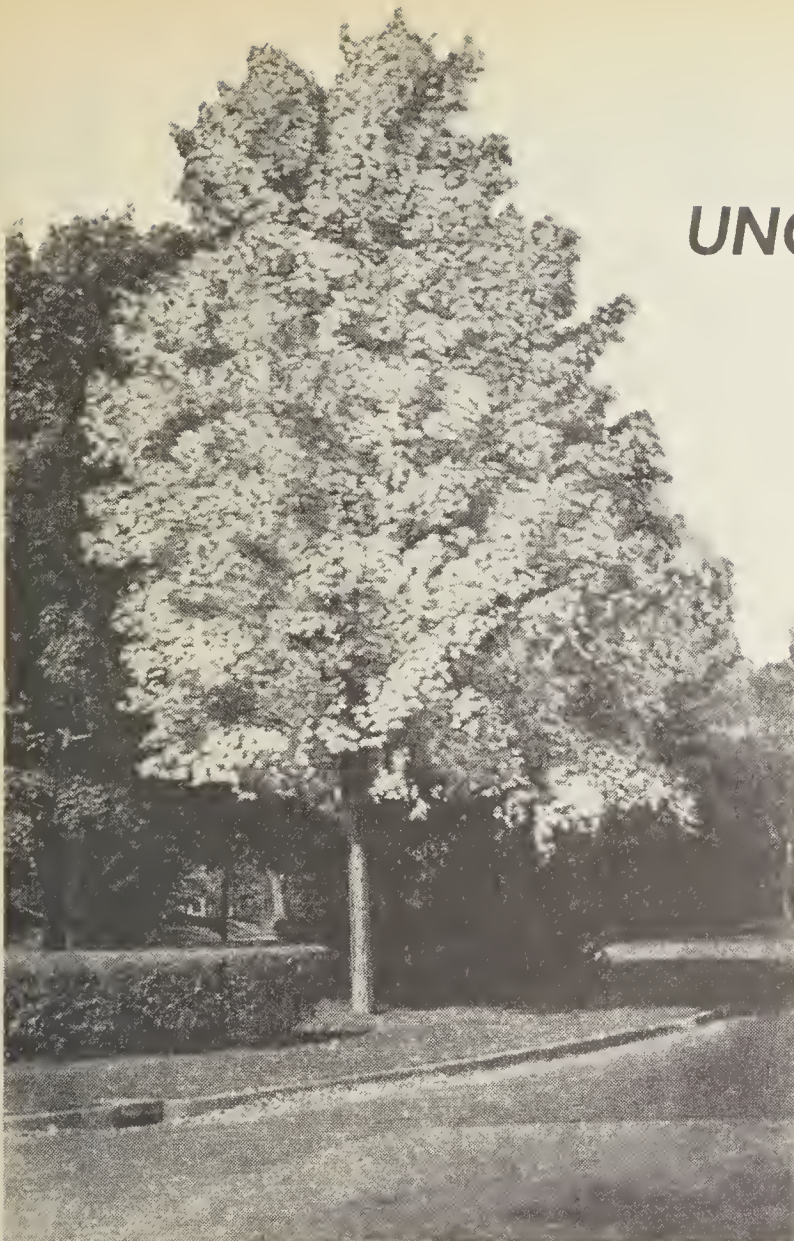
with 11. The season usually begins around December 20 and runs until mid-March.

For the most part, the greatest concentration of skiing is in the Boone — Blowing Rock — Banner Elk areas. Appalachian Ski Mountain is at Blowing Rock, Beech Mountain is at Banner Elk, Hound Ears Lodge and Club is at Blowing Rock, Seven Devils is at Boone, Sugar Mountain is at Banner Elk, and Mill Ridge is at Boone.

Cataloochee, North Carolina's first ski area which opened in 1961, is at Maggie Valley-Waynesville. High Meadows is at Roaring Gap, Sapphire Valley is at Sapphire, and Wolf Laurel is at Mars Hill.

Appalachian and Cataloochee are the only two areas that do not offer lodging on the slopes. However, accommodations are nearby.

Beech Mountain's slopes are open on weekends to property owners and accommodations' guests only. Hound Ears is open only to guests at the lodge.



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Actual unretouched photograph of a five year scarlet maple.

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By Dick Pence
National Rural Electric
Cooperative Association

Rural Electric Co

It was business as usual at the Rural Electrification Administration in Washington on Friday before Christmas. No one thought too much about it when the final loan approval was made that day. After all, REA had been making loans to rural electric systems for more than 36 years.

But that loan — for \$1,055,000 to Shenandoah Valley Electric Cooperative, Dayton, Va. — is headed for a spot in history unless the Nixon Administration does an abrupt about face. It could be the last one of its kind ever made. For, just a week after the loan was made, the Department of Agriculture announced that it was terminating the REA direct-loan program. Instead, said USDA, loans to rural electric and telephone systems would be made as insured loans under a little-noticed provision in the Rural Development Act which became law last August 30.

The new “insured loans,” said the Administration, would be made at 5% interest rather than at 2% — the interest rate set by Congress for rural electric loans in the Pace Act of 1944.

The termination of the direct-loan program has caused an uproar among members of Congress and among rural electric and telephone borrowers.

Robert D. Partridge, executive vice president and general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA), was quick to respond to the crisis. He immediately called on President Nixon to “promptly rescind” the action.

“We submit that this action is in direct contradiction to the repeatedly stated intent of the Congress and of your Administration to continue the loan program, not only as a means of assuring rural electric service in rural areas but as an additional vital tool in revitalizing these areas,” Partridge wrote the President.

“Not only has Congress continued to give increasing support to REA loan fund authorizations — in each of the last three fiscal years it has increased this authorization without a dissenting voice — but it has over the years refused to change the terms and conditions under which these loans have been made since the passage of the Pace Act in 1944. Under this Act, in return for low-interest, long-term loans, the nation’s rural electric systems agreed to provide coverage for all in their service areas. Unilateral repudiation of this covenant by the U.S. Government will seriously jeopardize or destroy the operations of many rural electric systems.”

Partridge also pointed out that the action threatens to destroy a carefully worked-out plan under which rural electric systems were gradually bringing more and more nongovernment capital into the rural electric program.

The co-ops, recognizing that their capital needs were growing beyond what the government could or would provide, formed the National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation (CFC) a few years ago. CFC is entirely owned by rural electric systems, which have invested some of their own funds as a foundation for seeking nongovernment investments in rural electrification.

But, as Partridge noted, “the heart of this program is the present REA 2% loan program, which combined with higher-cost money allows the increased costs to be absorbed on an orderly basis and does not immediately threaten massive increases in rates.”

Under this growing supplemental program, as was noted by Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz in his report for the fiscal year 1972, nearly half of the capital needs of REA borrowers was met from sources other than REA. Long-range plans called for an increasingly higher proportion of private funds in future years.

“To now suddenly require that they (rural electric systems) obtain *all* of their capital at sharply higher rates threatens this carefully worked out supplemental financing program and promises chaos and disaster for most of the more than 1,000 rural electrics,” Partridge told the President.

CFC’s head, Governor J. K. Smith, echoed these sentiments later. “We have been proceeding with our planning on the assumption that there would continue to be a 2% REA loan program available. The need for 2% funding in our program has always been a basic assumption in CFC’s operations,” he declared.

Partridge also questioned the authority under which the Administration now proposes to make loans to rural electric and telephone systems.

“The Rural Development Act,” he said, “was not intended by the Congress to be a replacement for the REA loan program. Meeting the needs of the rural electrics through this program will not only create hardships for these systems but would also create a situation where needed capital under the insured and guaranteed loan programs would be drained away from other vital rural development projects.”

In this declaration he was joined by leading members of Congress.

Rep. W.R. (Bob) Poage (D, Tex.), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee and one of the drafters of the development bill, declared: “Congress passed the Rural Development Act for the purpose of supplementing, not reducing, the programs available to rural people. The same Congress which passed this (Act) appropriated \$740 million for the specific purpose of making 2% loans to REA borrowers and President Nixon signed the bill. To me this is an underhanded method of dealing with these problems.”

The chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Senator Herman Talmadge (D, Ga.), echoed Poage’s remarks. “I was one of the principal authors of that Act,” he said, “and I can assure one and all that this is a clear subversion of the intent of Congress under this Act. If we had wanted to change the REA program, we would have done so.”

Another main sponsor of the legislation, Senator Hubert Humphrey (D, Minn.), called the action “a complete violation, distortion and ultimate repudiation of the acts of Congress.”

ps Face Loan Crisis

Washington observers say that the REA controversy could become one of the central issues in the current "constitutional crisis" brought on by the increase in Executive Branch power and the corresponding decrease in congressional power.

The Constitution, declares Congress, gives it the sole power to raise and appropriate money. Yet, as in the case of the REA program and many others, the Administration has simply refused to spend what Congress appropriates.

This Executive Branch-Legislative Branch fight promises to be one of the top battlegrounds as Nixon begins his second four years.

The Congress is already gearing up for the battle. Hearings are planned on many of the cuts Nixon and his Office of Management and Budget have made in congressionally approved program funding. And a score of top Senate leaders have joined as "friends of the court" in a Missouri lawsuit contesting Nixon's right to withhold highway funds that Congress has directed be spent.

Also likely to be challenged by the Congress is the Administration's action in creating "super" cabinet members to oversee various combinations of cabinet activities. This move was made by the Administration after Congress had refused to reorganize the Executive Branch as Nixon had sought last year.

Just how far Congress may go in pressing its battle over constitutional authority is anybody's guess. The ultimate would be impeachment, but few take such threats seriously. What is more likely is for Congress to cut — or threaten to cut — funding for the Executive Branch or some of its favored projects. Also, Senator Sam Ervin (D, N.C.) is gaining support for a bill which would prevent the President from withholding appropriated funds unless Congress specifically backs him up.

What is at stake for rural electric and their consumer-members can be illustrated by examining a couple of the loans REA made during the last week before the lid was clamped on the program.

The Shenandoah Valley loan was made jointly by REA and CFC under the supplemental program then in effect. Under this program, Shenandoah Valley was judged as one of those systems able to afford higher-cost capital. Thus, 70% of its loan needs were met by REA under the 2% program; the other 30% was met by CFC at an interest rate of 7½%. The blended interest rate to the system was 3.65%. If REA's portion had been made at 5%, as is now proposed, the blended interest rate would have been 5.75%. This higher interest rate means that the consumers of the system would have to pay an additional \$21,000 a year for each million dollars borrowed.

Even harder hit are those systems which have been judged by REA and CFC as unable to pay higher interest rates and thus entitled to borrow *all* of their money from REA at 2% under the former program. Under the new program, their interest rates immediately escalate to 5%. This means an additional \$30,000 a year interest cost per million dollars borrowed.

Columbus Electric Cooperative, Inc., a tiny co-op in New Mexico with only one consumer for each mile of line, received a 100% loan from REA that final week. It was for \$100,000, relatively small by REA standards. Yet had the loan been delayed until after Jan. 1, the added interest costs would have put a considerable burden on the co-op's efforts to keep its head above water.

Only two weeks after the USDA announcement, NRECA was being flooded with letters from rural electric systems documenting the severe problems the precipitous action has brought on.

Alaska Village Electric, which serves 48 small Eskimo villages as many as 1,300 miles apart, estimates each consumer may have to pay as much as \$50 a year more for electricity because 2% loans are no longer available. And consumers already pay 20¢ or more per kilowatt-hour!

Other co-ops have announced that it will no longer be possible for them to continue to operate on an "area coverage" basis. This means that people living in fringe areas may not get service at all or will have to pay large installation fees.

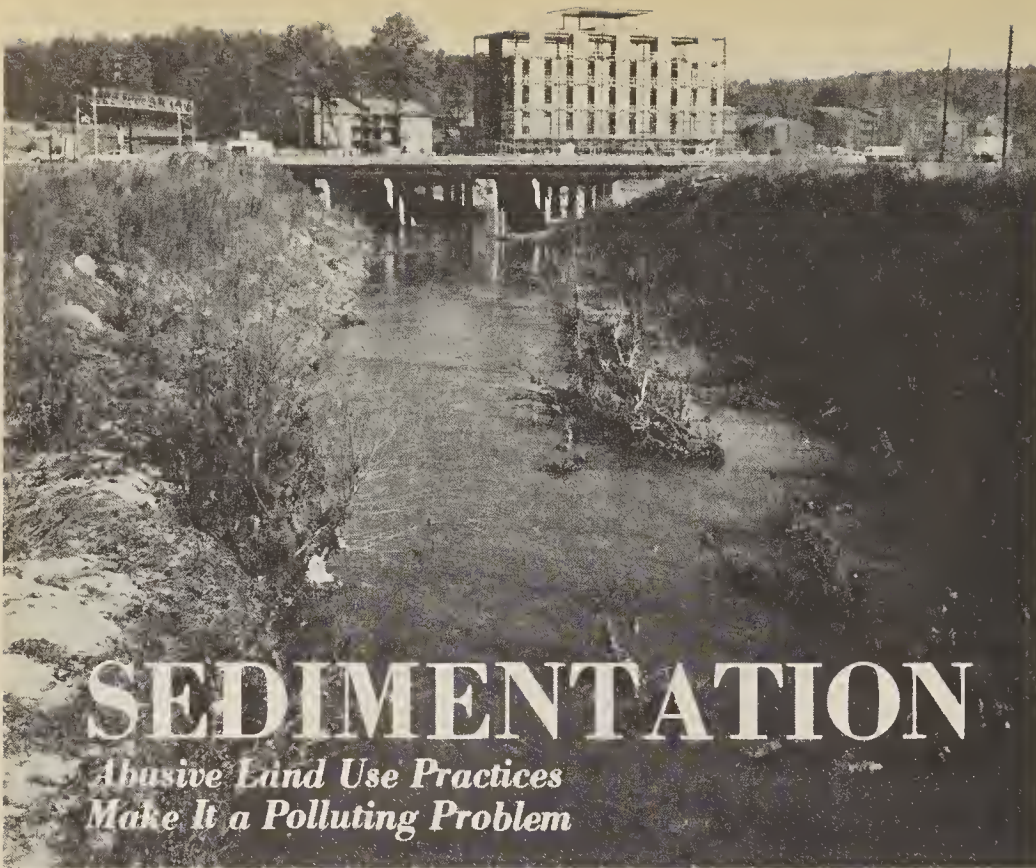
Another crisis comes because the Administration cut off the 2% program so abruptly. Indications are that even USDA and REA were caught by surprise. As a consequence, REA is not prepared to launch the new program under the Rural Development Act and it could be months before it has the necessary operating procedures worked out. As a result, some co-ops are without funds to proceed with construction projects and several have already had to lay off crews.

Also, REA has insisted for years that it is not necessary for borrowers to maintain reserve funds to meet emergencies such as storm damage because such funds were available from REA on a moment's notice. Now, however, the 2% loan program has been terminated and the replacement program is not yet operating. Meanwhile, hundreds of co-ops have suffered severe damage as a result of January ice storms throughout the South and Midwest. They are having to get emergency loans wherever they can.

These examples only scratch the surface of the full impact on rural electric, whose total capital needs are approaching a billion dollars a year. The higher cost of money under the new program will add thousands upon thousands of dollars to operating costs. And most systems are already straining to operate in the black in the face of rising power costs and additional effects of inflation.

Beyond that, many rural electric leaders feel that the Federal government is going back on its word. Back in 1944 when Congress passed the Pace Act setting interest rates on REA loans at 2%, it made it clear to the rural electric systems that this money was available to them only if they provided total "area coverage." That is, if they received low-interest loans then they had to serve those who lived in out-of-the-way places. The rural electric systems feel they have lived up to this "covenant."

And, until December 29, they thought the Federal government would too.



SEDIMENTATION

*Abusive Land Use Practices
Make It a Polluting Problem*

By Jesse L. Hicks

State Conservationist
USDA-Soil Conservation Service

Newspaper headlines often tell of crisis. Epidemics, floods, earthquakes and other natural disasters frequently bring out the bold black headlines that are used for major news.

Another type of problem is making the headlines these days. We see the evidence in newspapers in North Carolina and across the nation:

**SEDIMENT MENACES RESERVOIR
COUNCIL STUDIES PROBLEMS
IN CONSTRUCTION EROSION
MEASURES ARE RECOMMENDED
TO CONTROL EARTH MOVEMENT**

Such headlines are talking about one of the major problems facing local government officials and planners in every part of the United States — erosion and sedimentation. In tonnage, sedimentation is by far the greatest pollutant of streams, rivers, lakes and reservoirs.

The Agricultural Research Service estimates that four billion tons of soil are washed into our tributary streams each year.

We spend a lot of money to provide reservoirs for our water systems. But across the nation, because of sedimen-

tation, the storage capacity of these reservoirs is being reduced at the rate of one million acre-feet each year. This is costly, in several ways. Not only do we lose valuable soil, but we get damaging mud, with its attendant pesticides and other chemicals, to pollute our streams and reservoirs. The pollution also affects recreation, fish and wildlife habitat — and costs money to remove.

Often, when we mention erosion and sedimentation, people instantly think of the farmer cultivating his acres. But today the most serious erosion is not the farmer's fault. In fact, he can be proud of his record in conservation.

For almost four decades the Soil Conservation Service and soil and water conservation districts have been working with the farmer, and erosion from farmland today is about one-third what it was 40 years ago. The farmer now does a good job in protecting his soil, since he recognizes it as his main natural resource.

Today the problem has "gone to town" quite literally. Construction projects, from new highways to shopping centers to residential developments, now pose the major threat to our streams, lakes and reservoirs. Rain falling on bare soil, particularly

when that soil is sloping, can be an awesome earth mover — and leave disaster areas after only a few hours of heavy rain.

The North Carolina General Assembly realizes that this is a problem in North Carolina. A legislative group has been studying the situation between sessions, and most observers feel that a strong measure to control this problem will be considered by the 1973 General Assembly session. Such a law could improve the protection of both our land and our water resources.

Fortunately, technical solutions are available to solve these problems. Soil and water conservation districts, backed up by technical assistance from the Soil Conservation Service, serve every county in North Carolina.

The same type of professional knowledge that has helped the farm operator with his terraces, grassed waterways, farm ponds, cover crops and conservation cropping systems through the years can also help the urban planner, the developer and the engineer to provide control even while land is being cleared for a new project.

Dozens of building projects in North Carolina have been carried out with a coordinated conservation plan even before the first earth was moved. Results have been highly successful.

Different types of assistance in sediment control are available, from flood prevention and sediment storage dams in watershed projects to locally applied measures which control newly cut highway embankments. Devices ranging from natural stone rip-rap to fast-growing grasses can be recommended to meet a specified need.

Careful planning is an essential step. Someone preparing to alter the natural topography of an area, whether for a new campground in the mountains or a new shopping center near a center of population, needs to confer with professionals — a landscape architect, a well-informed construction engineer, or possibly the Soil Conservation Service people — before construction begins and possible damage is done.

Somebody once stated this philosophy: It's our land. It's the only land we have. We'd better take good care of it, so it can take care of us.

This is worth thinking about.



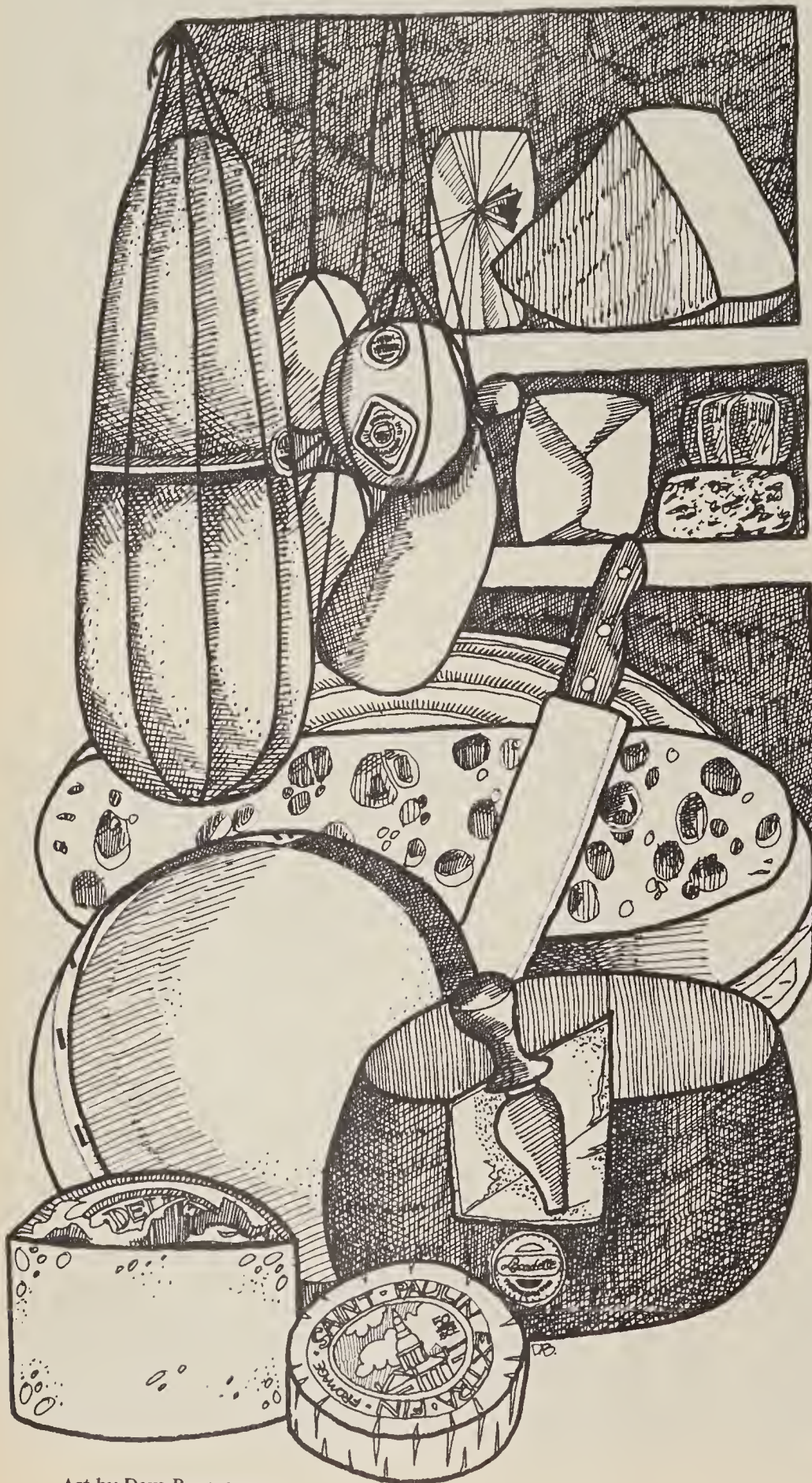
One of the leading causes of sedimentation is the sort of erosion which occurs on construction sites.



When severe erosion like this takes place, the resulting sedimentation can clog streams and reservoirs.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CHEESE?

The Carolina Homemaker
Edited by Brenda Sargent



Art by Dave Burngasser

1. Which group is all natural cheeses?
 - a. Cottage, Parmesan, Cheddar
 - b. Limburger, cream, pasteurized process
 - c. All of the above are natural cheeses
2. Which of the following makes cheeses different?
 - a. The kind of milk used (skim milk, whole milk, etc.)
 - b. The method used for curdling the milk.
 - c. The temperature during ripening.
 - d. All of these
3. Cottage cheese is a _____ variety of cheese.
 - a. Unripened
 - b. Blue-vein mold ripened
 - c. Soft ripened
 - d. Very hard ripened
4. Cheese should be stored
 - a. In the cupboard or some dry place until the wrapping is opened.
 - b. Frozen unless it will be used immediately.
 - c. In the refrigerator, wrapped to keep the surface from drying.
5. Cheeses are usually best served at room temperature.
 - a. True
 - b. False
6. Cheddar cheese is America's favorite natural cheese. If you buy the brand of Cheddar cheese with USDA Grade AA shield, you know the cheese will:
 - a. Have a highly pleasing flavor
 - b. Be of uniform color
 - c. Have a smooth compact texture
 - d. All of these
7. What should I do if mold develops on my Cheddar cheese in the refrigerator?
 - a. Throw the cheese out.
 - b. Scrape it from the cheese and use the cheese
 - c. It depends on whether or not you like mold.

ANSWERS

1-a. Cottage, Parmesan, Cheddar. Natural cheese is cheese manufactured directly from milk. Natural cheeses includes not only cottage, Parmesan, and Cheddar, but Swiss, Blue, cream, Limburger, and virtually hundreds of other varieties. Pasteurized process cheese is not natural cheese because it is processed from other cheeses instead of directly from milk. Pasteurized process cheese is a blend of fresh and aged natural cheeses which are heated and mixed. There is also Pasteurized process cheese food which contains additional ingredients such as nonfat dry milk. Pasteurized process cheese spread is like cheese food, except that it has higher moisture and lower milkfat. Club cheese, or coldpack cheese, is a blend of natural cheeses, like process cheese, except that the cheese is blended without heating. There is also coldpack cheese food which, like pasteurized process cheese food, includes other ingredients.

2-d. All of these. The distinctive flavor and texture of different cheeses are due to all of these procedures and others as well. Others are the method of cutting, cooking, and forming the curd, the type of bacteria or molds used in ripening, the amount of salt or other seasonings added, the length of time or ripening and the humidity during ripening. Some minor difference in any of these procedures can make for a completely different variety of cheese.

3-a. Unripened. Natural cheeses are generally classified according to the ripening time for each. There are six general classifications.

Unripened types include both soft and firm unripened cheeses. Soft unripened cheeses, such as cottage and cream cheese, have a high moisture content and undergo no ripening. They are consumed fresh soon after manufacture. Firm unripened cheeses such as Mozzarella are not ripened by have very low moisture so they may be

stored longer. **Soft ripened** cheeses are those such as Camembert. Curing progresses from the outside, or rind, to the center. The distinctive mold or bacteria culture on the surface of the cheese helps give it its flavor.

Semisoft ripened cheeses like brick and Muenster ripen from the interior as well as the surface by using surface growth and bacterial culture. They are also less moist than soft ripened cheeses.

Firm ripened cheeses like Swiss and Cheddar are ripened throughout the entire cheese. Since the rate and degree of curing is closely related to the moisture content of cheese, these cheeses, being lower in moisture, usually require a longer curing time.

Very hard ripened cheeses are cured very slowly because of their very low moisture and high salt content. Parmesan and Romano are very hard ripened cheeses. **Blue-veined mold ripened** cheeses like Blue or Roquefort, are cured by using a characteristic mold culture that grows throughout the interior of the cheese to produce the familiar appearance and flavor.

4-c. In the refrigerator. All cheeses should be refrigerated. Ripened cheese keeps well in the refrigerator for several weeks. Only soft unripened cheeses must be used within a few days. The surfaces of cheese should be covered to avoid drying.

Although small pieces of some cheeses can be frozen, normally freezing may damage a cheese's characteristic body and texture and cause the cheese to become crumbly or mealy.

5-a. True. Except for soft unripened cheeses like cottage and cream cheese, all natural cheese should be served unchilled to help bring out its distinctive flavor and texture. This usually requires 20 minutes to 1 hour or more at room temperature, depending on the size of the piece of cheese.

6-d. All of these. USDA Grade AA Cheddar cheese must have a highly pleasing flavor, a smooth compact texture, and an attractive appearance and uniform color. When Cheddar carries the USDA grade shield, the cheese has been graded by a highly trained Government grader, and has been produced in a USDA inspected and approved plant.

In addition to Grade AA, Cheddar cheese may also carry a Grade A shield. This Cheddar is also of good quality, but not quite as high as Grade AA.

7-b. Scrape it from the cheese and use the cheese. Mold which may develop on Cheddar and other ripened cheeses is not harmful, and is easily scraped or cut from the surface of the cheese.

SCORING

Score yourself five points for each correct answer.

30-35 Excellent. You're a cheese gourmet. You know how to put a good nutritional food to good use.

25-30 Good. You know your cheeses pretty well. To make gourmet status, write for the USDA Consumer and Marketing booklet, "How to Buy Cheese," G-193.

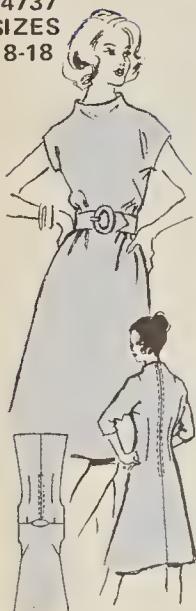
15-25 Fair. You could stand a few cheese lessons. Get them from "How to Buy Cheese" as recommended. Experience is a great teacher to serve more kinds of cheese more often.

Below 15 Poor. Hurry while they last! Write for "How to Buy Cheese," G-193, Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. You're missing some good eating if you haven't been serving cheese to your family and friends.



FASHION FAVORITES

4737
SIZES
8-18



9209
10-18
12½-22½



4761
SIZES
8-18



9359
8-18

4686
SIZES
8-18



4872
SIZES 2-8

Pattern No. 9209 is cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 and Half Sizes: 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, and 22½

Pattern No. 9359 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18

Pattern No. 4686 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18

Pattern No. 4761 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18

Pattern No. 4737 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18

Pattern No. 4872 is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8

Send 75 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to:
CAROLINA COUNTRY, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York,
N.Y. 10011. For first class mail, add 15 cents for each pattern.
Be sure to include your full address, zip code and pattern size.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

Skip Softener

Skip fabric softener when it comes to towels. The softener builds up to a waterproof silicone finish that will, in time, make your towels less absorbent.

Painted Furniture

Well built, unfinished chests can be painted with washable paint in colors that suit your decorating scheme.

Choose from soft antique finishes or go for "pow" colors in satin or high gloss enamels. For interest and more originality, replace the standard wood or metal pulls with decorative brass, wrought iron or porcelain ones.

A final coat of polyurethane makes the painted surface more mar-and-stain resistant and scrubbable.

Remove Rust Stains

To remove rust stains from sink, rub with kerosene.

Water Evergreens

Don't forget to water your evergreen plants during dry periods this winter. Evergreens retain their leaves and continue to lose water through them. That's why they should be watered during dry spells. Deciduous plants do not need watering in the winter since they are dormant and will not lose moisture, point out North Carolina State University specialists.

No Scratches

Conceal furniture scratches by rubbing them with equal parts of boiled linseed oil, turpentine and vinegar.

Help for Your Knits

To pull snags to the inside of knit garments, use an inexpensive needle threader. Use the same technique as if threading a needle.

If you have any helpful hints or special information that you would like to share with our readers, send them to: About the House, Carolina Country, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.



KITCHEN CORNER

EASY ON THE CALORIES

Valentine's Day just wouldn't be complete without something sweet, and if you are a lady determined to diet or for medical reasons unable to eat sweets, the "Corner" has just the recipe for you to serve up on February 14th. It's called "Sweet 'N Low Sponge Cup Cakes."

This recipe was sent in by Mrs. Sarah McMillan of Laurel Hill. She is a diabetic and must restrict her intake of sweets and starches. Therefore, she put together this recipe, substituting the sugar for a sugar-substitute called "Sweet 'N Low." Each cup cake has about 43 calories.

Mrs. McMillan has two children, a boy seven and a girl three-and-one-half, and is a housewife. The McMillans are served by Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation.

If you have a favorite recipe that you would like to share through this column, send it to: Brenda Sargent, Kitchen Corner, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602. Tell us something about the recipe and any helpful tips you have discovered in preparing it, your family, and the name of the EMC that serves you. We pay \$2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

Sweet N' Low Sponge Cup Cakes

Submitted by Mrs. Sarah McMillan, Rt. 2, Box 120, Laurel Hill, N.C.

- 1/2 cup sifted all purpose flour
- 1/2 tsp. baking powder
- 1/8 tsp. salt
- 1 separated egg
- 1 cup cold water
- 1 tsp. Sweet 'N Low (4 1/2 packets)
- 1/3 cup sifted granulated sugar
- 1/2 tsp. vanilla extract
- 1/4 tsp. lemon extract

Preheat oven to 350 degrees. Line 12 2 1/2 inch cupcake cups with paper liners.

Sift together all dry ingredients, flour, baking powder and salt. Beat egg yolk with water until it is fluffy. Gradually add sugar while still beating. Continue to beat until the color is light and thick enough to mound slightly — about 10 minutes.

Stir in Sweet 'N Low and extracts. Then add the flour mixture all at once, folding it in with a spatula. Beat the white of the egg until it stands in a peak, then fold into yolk mixture with a spatula until completely blended. Pour into cupcake cups, divided evenly. Bake at least 15 minutes or until done. Recipe makes 12 cupcakes or one 9 1/2 x 5 1/4 inch sponge cake.



NEEDLE CRAFT



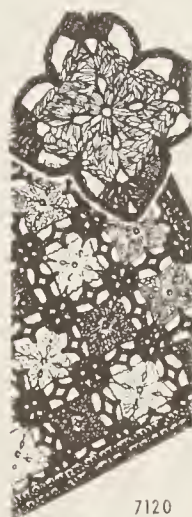
Pattern No. 7045

Crochet vests for the girls — join hexagons for top style or choose potholder version using knitting worsted.



Pattern No. 7381

Make this lovely quilt named "Garden of Dahlias" with colorful scraps of fabric and have your own heirloom.

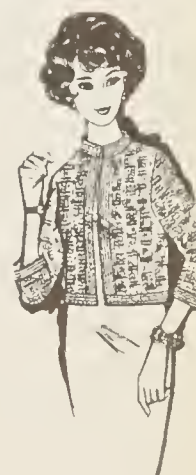


Pattern No. 7120

Display this gay afghan on a sofa or bed. Using scraps of yarn you can create a field of flowers.

Pattern No. 7326

This easy-to-knit jacket will compliment any dress beautiful. Use two strands of knitting worsted together to make it in record time.



Send 75 cents (no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA COUNTRY, Needlecraft Dept., Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011. Print your name, address, zip code and pattern number.

CONSUMER NEWS

This article has been prepared with the assistance of the North Carolina State Attorney General's Consumer Protection Division. If you have a complaint or information about unfair or deceptive trade practices, notify the Consumer Protection Division, Office of the Attorney General, P.O. Box 629, Raleigh, North Carolina 27602.

HOME SOLICITATION CONTRACTS CAN BE CANCELLED WITHIN THREE DAYS. Yes, you can cancel that contract you recently signed for a fire alarm system, encyclopedias, or cooking utensils — under certain conditions. A new law to give us a three-day "cooling off" period became effective January 1, 1973. Under this law, most contracts solicited in the homes of North Carolinians can be cancelled within three business days by the customer.

If the door-to-door selling company is required to give you a contract that complies with the federal Truth-In-Lending Act, you have this cancellation right. Generally, the law applies to credit sales where a finance charge is made, or payment is to be made in more than four installments.

The purpose of this law is to protect us, in our homes, from high-pressure sales tactics. Many people have been persuaded by smooth, fast-talking salesmen to sign contracts which they soon regretted signing. The new law gives three business days in which to consider how these payments fit into the budget, and to compare the price with the prices offered by others selling the same product. It is not necessary to state the reason for cancellation.

The door-to-door sales contract must inform the consumer of this right to cancel. The contract must give the name and address to which a cancellation notice may be sent. Should the company fail to provide this information in its contract, the buyer continues to have the right of cancellation.



Cash sales are not covered by this new law, and neither are emergency sales. It does not apply to sales made to regular customers of a home solicitation company. It does not apply to sales of automobiles, farm equipment, funeral services, or personal wearing apparel.

If the customer cancels the sale, he must take reasonable care of any merchandise received, and give the seller an opportunity to recover it. If the seller complies with the law, a cancellation fee can be charged to the buyer. However, such a fee cannot be greater than either one percent of the cash price or the amount of the down payment.

A salesman may tell the customer that the contract must be signed now — or this special price will never be available again. The salesman may say he can't come back the next day, and the customer has only one chance to buy. The use of scare tactics to sell fire alarm systems will probably continue. But if these sales pitches are made in your home, you are now better protected from a decision you make in haste. Cool off! Consider whether you want to buy that product or service now. Compare the cost. Then cancel if you wish within three business days.

This information is based upon an article which appeared in a recent issue of Consumer Protection News. Anyone who wishes to receive this monthly publication from the Attorney General's Office may subscribe for one year by sending one dollar to N.C. Department of Justice, Post Office Box 629, Raleigh, North Carolina. 27602.

OVERCHARGE

*From Consumer Reports
Published by Consumers Union*

Last May we reported that eight airlines had overcharged us on 20 of 31 tickets for connecting flights. The Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) — the agency that's supposed to protect consumers from airline overcharging — proceeded to check our story by auditing 171 tickets for connecting flights picked up over a two-day period at Washington's National Airport.

Whereas we had limited our ticket purchases to connecting flights for which there were no published fares (requiring the airline agent to calculate the fare for each ticket), the CAB audit included connecting flights with published fares as well. Thus, the CAB found a lower incidence of errors. The CAB audit disclosed 20 overcharges and five undercharges. The illegal overcharges ranged from \$1 to \$26 and averaged \$10.98. When the results of the CAB's own audit are projected to the estimated 10 million passengers a year that take flights connecting to a second or even third carrier to reach their destination, they suggest that more than a million passengers may be subjected to overcharges of around \$13 million a year.

We suggest that the CAB merely enforce the law by exacting legal penalties for infractions. On the basis of nothing more than its two-day survey at one airport, the CAB could levy \$25,000 in fines. If the CAB undertook a thorough audit of just the tickets sold for connecting flights for the past year, it would have a lever with which to move the airlines into immediate compliance.

But rather than ruffle the airlines' feathers by threatening to enforce the law, the CAB has merely recommended that they train their agents better and make better use of their computer facilities in quoting fares. The agency's tepid response is a gross violation of the public trust. Moreover, it's not the cure for airline abuses; it's the reason that abuses still exist. Perhaps the half-dozen or so class-action lawsuits that have been filed throughout the country in the aftermath of our May report will be more successful in forcing the airlines to start charging the correct fare for every ticket they sell.



POET'S CORNER

VERSES FROM OUR READERS

How Big

Her peace pipe has room for four
She and I, two others more.
Made from mud, Catawba clay
Turned, shaped, baked her way.
Home
I put my hands where hers had been
And wonder
How big a pipe to join the world in?

Ruth Moose
Charlotte

My Husband Asks — ?

I scrape dried eggs off from each breakfast
dish,
I wash, I wipe, and with a final swish, —
My washer's filled; my dryer whirs away.
Before I push a mop across the floor,
I shove three yelling kids out through the
door, —
Dear Lord, — You know this is a busy
day!
That night I have collapsed to watch the
news,
then hold my breath before I blow a fuse,
When *he* comes in our shining house to
say,
"Is dinner ready yet? I'm all done in.
I have to work so hard it is a sin!
—Darling,—did you have fun this lovely
day?"

Margarette Parker
Rt. 4, Boone

To Returning Spring

Spring will dance
Across
Empty fields,
Through the dark,
Utter silence
Of woods,
With a bright-kept
Promise of return;
Weaving
The copper sun,
Quick, warm showers,
Multi-colored blooms
Into a wide and endless
Earth-pattern
Of festival.

William Beyer
Ft. Pierce, Fla.

A Promise Kept

White blossoms of dogwood and holly
Have changed to berries of red
To attract the trustful little birds
God promised would be fed.
Tall and straight the poplar stands
It grew from a tiny seed
That multiplies a hundredfold
The hungry birds to feed
The breezes scatter the seeds
Upon the ground like snow
But where the breeze and seeds come from
The birds will never know.

Mrs. J.L. Gillespie
Rt. 1, Brevard

Love Pattern

First love is a silken thread —
Married love, a woven strand —
Mother love, a silver cord —
God's love — a life-line.

Dorothy Webber
Lake Toxaway

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What do you say to a close friend who meddles in your business too much?

"If a close friend meddles in your business a little too much, I think you should tell her so in a polite way. Do not tell her in a way that would hurt her feelings. If she is that close of a friend, she will understand that you are entitled to a little privacy.

Sharon Brooks
Rt. 1, Box 277
Timberlake

Sharon is 16 years old and a junior at Orange High School in Hillsborough. Her hobbies include basketball, volleyball and tumbling. Mr. and Mrs. Elmore Brooks, Sharon's parents, are served by Piedmont EMC.

"I think that you should try to give your friend a hint that he is asking too many questions and maybe he will stop. If he doesn't, while you're alone one day, just tell him you are not trying to hurt his feelings or anything, but he meddles a little too much in your business. He'll probably say, 'Thanks,' or 'I'll stop asking you questions.'"

John Cromartie
Rt. 1, Box 261-A
Council

John's favorite activities are reading, basketball, football and swimming. His family is served by Four County EMC.

"I feel that you should tell your friend about the problem. If she is really your friend, she'll understand. Sure, she may be hurt at first, but try to make her understand. Tell her that if you need anyone to help you carry out your affairs, she'll be the first one you go to. Maybe after awhile she will come around but be patient."

Jewell Todd
Rt. 1, Box 147-B
Windsor

Jewell is 15 years-old and a sophomore at Bertie Senior High. Her hobbies are dancing, listening to soul music and art. Her family is served by Roanoke EMC.

"I think if you still want to keep the person as your friend, you should tell them in a nice way that you appreciate their advice and concern but you'll have to figure out things for yourself."

Virginia McCall
Rt. 3, Box 140
Marion

Virginia is 13 years-old and attends West McDowell Jr. High. Her main interest is math, and one of her favorite hobbies is basketball. The McCall family is served by Rutherford EMC.

TEEN ROUNDTABLE

NEXT QUESTION

"What do you do about a friend who teases you, but if you tease her, she gets very angry?"

This question was submitted by Beverly Wilkins who is eleven-years-old and in the sixth grade at Inborden Elementary School. She is a cheerleader for the basketball team and her favorite subjects are music and science. Beverly's family is served by Halifax EMC.

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, Carolina Country, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602 at once.

Tell us a few facts about yourself — your age, school, hobbies, etc. Include your parents' name and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you \$5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along and for each one used the sender will get a \$5 check.

MAIL BOX

Carolina
Country

U.S.
MAIL

I enjoy your magazine very much and I always read it. There is always something of interest in it — good recipes, and patterns. Carolina Country lets you know more about what's going on around your home state. Keep up the good work!

Linda P. Woolard
Rt. 4, Washington

After reading your December Mailbox I felt I should write to express my support for what you are doing. The voices of three letter writers crying out in pain shows the validity of the statement, "the truth hurts." Fear and prejudice do not mix well with truth.

The election is over but we must not abandon the struggle to gain opportunity, freedom and security for all our people. The Rural Electric Co-ops have been a leader in this struggle in the past. To give up now would mean victory for fear and prejudice, corrupt politicians, and the big I.O.U. electric companies.

E.L. Pearce
South Mills

I think the criticism of your magazine in the December issue is irrelevant and contradicting. People of North Carolina should be proud of such a magazine about and for their state. It isn't very Christian-like to be glad to be out of North Carolina.

I also thought your things about Christmas were excellent. So keep up the good work.

Joel Anderson
Bessemer City

I missed your "A Hullabaloo for Christmas" in 1968, but I had the opportunity to read it in the December issue of Carolina Country this year and I think it is one of the finest expressions of what Christmas can mean to people that I have ever read. Keep sharing with us your inner thoughts.

Douglas P. Leary
Wake Forest

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The exact details of the Youth Tour will be announced by your local electric membership corporation, and you will be given all the information you will need to compete for a chance to go on the Tour.

So watch for news of the tour in local newspapers, your EMC newsletter, or inquire at the EMC's local office for details. It is a trip you won't want to miss!

CONVERSATION PIECE

Don't fume if the person at the head of the line tries to start a conversation with the sales clerk. It could be you.

The saleslady reached for the ball point pens.

"Any color will be all right," the woman told her.

"No, let me have a green one. I've got too many black ones. It will be easier to tell them apart.

"I lent my pen to my son and he lost it. When I got after him he said, 'Mother, it only cost 25 cents.' It cost a dollar. I told him A dollar."

She rummaged in her purse and drew out a dollar. The saleslady still held the pen and waited. A man waiting behind the woman moved out to lean against the counter.

"He said," the woman went on, "Well I thought it was 25 cents.' But it wasn't I told him. It was a dollar. A dollar and four cents with tax."

The saleslady took the dollar and four pennies which the woman carefully counted out, and let the woman talk on.

The woman talked, hungering for conversation. She talked the way people used to be able to talk to their neighbors before people living side by side became strangers. She talked the way people would talk in their homes before families became scattered and home became a place where only the elderly and those too small or infirm are found except at night.

She talked as if she had no one else to talk to, except the son and then only when her words could catch him on the fly. She was all the lonesome and forgotten people who, while the world rushes, are left unnoticed, unneeded and unheard.

"I like black pens but I have too many," she said, "Green's a good color. At least it's different. I don't think I'll let him borrow this one. I got some aspirin here but I want to bring them back. Ballpoints are all right. I like the other kind but they're all right. I like green."

The man looked at the saleslady and shook his head. The woman had more to say.

"I guess I take a lot of aspirin."

"A dollar four," the saleslady said.

"Oh, yes," the woman said. She sounded as though she suddenly had become conscious of her surroundings.

"A dollar four, did you say?"

"A dollar four."

The woman reached again into her purse. "Green," she said. "I like that green all right."

The man was becoming impatient.

The woman handed her money to the saleslady.

"I won't let him borrow this one," she said.

"Maybe if you let him buy his own pen," the saleslady said politely and yet with a tone of dismissal, "that might teach him to be more careful."

The woman laughed faintly. "Of course," she said taking the green pen and closed her purse.

"It's such a nice day, I think, don't you. It really is nice."

She turned away clasping her purse and her purchase.

The man, obviously impatient now, spoke quickly to the saleslady, as though he expected the woman to turn back.

"Guess she doesn't have anybody much to talk to," he said.

"Guess she doesn't," the saleslady agreed.

The man made his purchase.

"Guess you have a lot of people come in who want a chance to talk to somebody, lonesome people, I mean."

The saleslady rang up the sale.

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"That's a fact," she said emphatically.

And to the man who had a few more things to say, it sounded as though she was saying he already had said enough.

Jim Chaney

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HALE

Quiet Ancient

In the dark recesses of a Birmingham antique shop, the lady asked the clerk, "What is that quaint old figure in the corner worth?"

"About two hundred grand," answered the clerk. "He's the proprietor."

Buyer Beware

The auto manufacturer got a phone call. "Was it your company which announced that you recently put a car together in seven minutes?" the caller asked. "Yes, sir, it was," the executive answered proudly.

"Well, then," the caller said. "I'd just like to let you know I've got that car."



"Your story doesn't convince me one bit but you might be able to sell it to Mission Impossible."

Classified Ad

"Wanted — job in dynamite factory, chemical plant or other highly inflammable explosive area. Trying to quit smoking."

An Angler's Logic

An angler, lugging a huge fish, met another fisherman whose catch consisted of 12 small ones. "Howdy," said the first man as he gingerly laid down his big fish and waited for a comment.

The other fisherman stared at it for a few moments, then calmly remarked, "Just caught the one, eh?"

Ever Try That One

The judge was lunching one day late in September — it was a very warm, humid day — when a politician paused beside his table. "Judge," he said, "I see you're drinking coffee. That's a heating drink. In this weather you want to drink iced drinks. Did you ever try gin and gingerale?"

"No," said the judge smiling. "But I have tried a few fellows who have."

Marble Tournament

The marble tournament was in full swing. One little boy missed an easy shot and let slip a real cuss word.

"Edward!" called the preacher from the spectators bench. "Do you know what little boys who swear turn into?"

"Golfers," came the reply.



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